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FIRST RECORD OF *CANTHERINES MACROCERUS* (PISCES: MONOCANTHIDAE) FROM CAPE VERDE ARCHIPELAGO, WEST ÁFRICA

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With 2 figures

SUMMARY. Cantherines macrocerus is recorded for the first time to the Cape Verde Archipelago. Data on meristic characters, color and geographical distribution are given.

RESUMÉ. Cantherines macrocerus est signalé pour la première fois aux Iles du Cap Vert. Les auteurs présentent les caractères méristiques, la coloration et la distribution géographique de cette espèce.

RESUMO. *Cantherines macrocerus* é assinalado pela primeira vez para o Arquipélago de Cabo Verde. São dadas no presente trabalho informações sobre as características merísticas, côr e distribuição geográfica desta espécie.

A specimen of *Cantherines macrocerus* (HOLLARD, 1854), previously known only from eastern Atlantic, was captured near Gatas bay, S. Vicente island, Cape Verde Archipelago, by spearfishing on coral reefs at a depth of 7-8 metres, in August 1993. The specimen (fig. 1) is preserved in the Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento das Pescas, Mindelo, S. Vicente island (INDP NO. 1993-8).

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Synonymy

"Lija colorada" Parras, 1787. Descr... Hist. Nat., p.49, PL 23 (Cuba); *Monocanthus macrocerus* HOLLARD, 1854. Ann. Sci Natur., ser. 4, 2: 327, Pl. 12, Fig. 1 (type locality, Bahia, Brazil); *Monocanthus stratus* Poey, 1860. Memorias... Cuba, vol. 2: 329 (type locality, Havana, Cuba); *Monocanthus parraianus* Poey, 1863. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 15: 185 (type locality, Cuba); *Cantherines amphioxys*: Beebe and Tee-Van (non Cope), 1933. Field Book Shore Fishes Bermuda, p. 238, Fig. (Bermuda); *Amanses pullus*: Berry and Vogele (in part), 1961. Fish. Bull U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv. 181: 73, Fig. 28 (Cuba).

Diagnosis

Adult male with 3 pais of antrorse spines laterally on caudal peduncle in 2 rows, the front pair being the smallest (fig. 2); a dense patch of setae anterior to spines; soft dorsal and anal fins not very high; first dorsal spine simply rugous, unprovided prickles in the posterior part, high and strong; eyes small; caudal fin rounded; gill rackers 35.

Color in life

Brown with white spots, the brown of the posterior half of the body (except a region at base of soft dorsal and anal fins) and front of body and hind part of head below level of pectoral fin with a suffusion of bright orange; a fainter region of orange run from pectoral base to and beyond eye; lips grayish to flesh colored; edge of eye orange-yellow; basal two-thirds of first dorsal spine dull orange, outer third orangish brown, the membrane behind the spine brown with upper part of margin dull yellow; soft dorsal and anal fins with clear yellowish membranes and orange-yellow rays; caudal fin black with a faint whitish median bar which parallels rounded posterior edge of fin; 2 indistinct white spots at base of caudal fin.

Geographical distribution

After RANDALL (1964), Western Atlantic specimens are Known from Brazil, Tobago, Jamaica, Cuba, Florida, Bahamas, Curaçao, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Mona Island.

Table I - Meristic Characters and measurements (in mm)

Total length	360
Snout length	83
Preanal distance	202
Dorsal fin base	108
Anal fin base	87
Body depth	198
Dorsal spine length	75
Preanal distance	202
Dorsal fin rays	35
Anal fin rays	30
Pectoral fin rays	14
Gill rakers	35

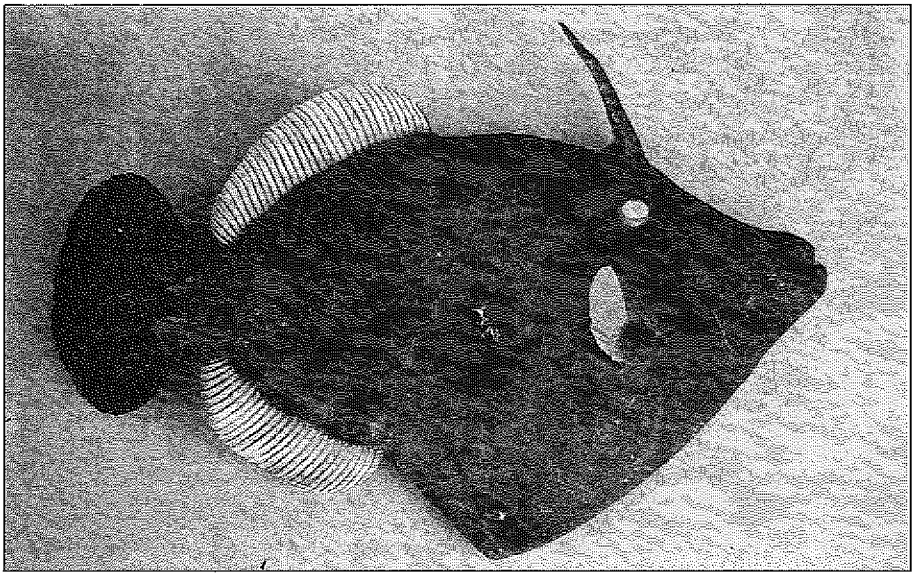

Figure 1- *Cantherines macrocerus*, 360 mm total length, S. Vicente Island - Cape Verde Archipelago (INDP 1993-8)

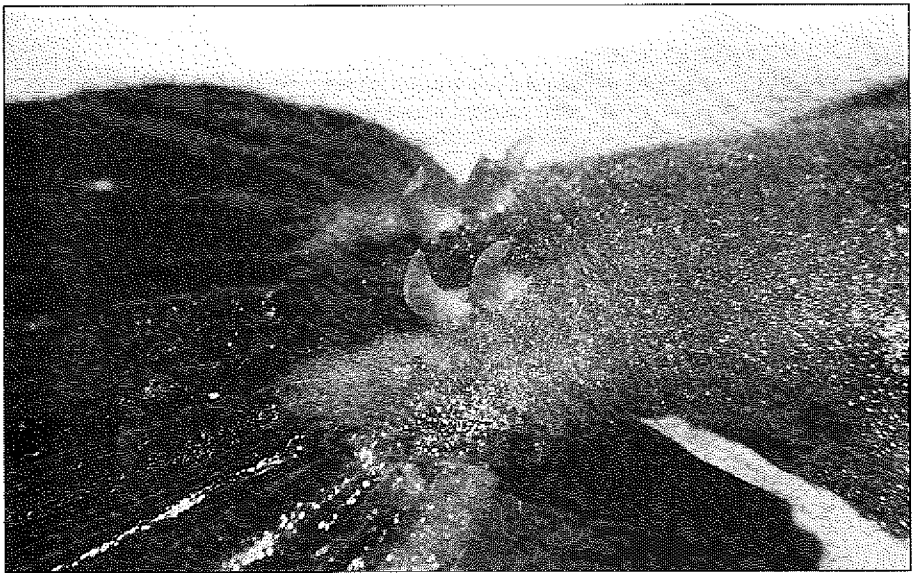

Figure 2 - Caudal peduncular spines - Side view

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NOTES ON TWO MADEIRA PLANTS

By N. C. H. Krauss [1]

The composite plant «Abundância» (*Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng.) has been known in Madeira for many years. On July 24, 1962 I collected a second species of *Eupatorium*, *E. riparium* Schultz-Bip., confirmed by the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England. This was growing in association with *E. adenophorum* in a damp area along a path near Monte. Both these species of *Eupatorium* are native to Mexico. I have seen *E. riparium* growing along a small stream in a ravine at the Desierto de los Leones, Distrito Federal, in the hills above Mexico City. Both species are pests in grazing land in Hawaii.

On November 7, 1960 I collected specimens of *Ulex minor* Roth (determined by Royal Botanic Garden, Kew) in the grassy hills above Ribeiro Frio. Since then I have seen it also at Encumeada and Santo da Serra. *Ulex europaeus* L. has been known in Madeira for a long time, but I have not seen any records of *U. minor*.

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